The Men South Carolina Sent Into the Civil War.

THE LIVES THAT WERE GIVEN

Valuable Historical Facts and Figures From the State Historian's Annual Report to the Legislature.

The annual report of the State historian of public records has been presented and handed to Gov. McSweeney the publication, and parties desiring to for transmission to the general assembly. The report covers 89 printed nary report reads as follows:

To His Excellency, M. B. McSwcepey Governor of South Carolina. Sir: I have the honor to submit through you to the general assembly my annual report for the year 1899.

The last general assembly having made no provision for the continuance of the important work of this office, it was in view of much unfinished business connected therewith, outside of the completion of the rolls, that I deemed it my duty to keep the office open and to prosecute my labors on my own responsibility, as a voluntary contribution to the Confederate history of the State, and especially to the cause of the rank and file of a noble soldiery. To this end I have addressed myself chiefly to the further collection of war papers and to such data as would illuminate the Confederate rolls I placed myself as far as practicable in communication with the leading surviving representatives of each organization, infantry, cavalry and artillery. Of the 64 communicated with, about one-half only made response. The result of my year's work appears in the following elaborate paper.

It will be seen that the account of the raising of troops in South Carolina for State and Confederate service-1861-65-which is herewith presented. as the joint work of Mr. W. J Rivers 3 "If has been seen that up to August, tion to the history of the part taken by the State in the Confederate War, and that taken by the troops furnished by the State to the southern Confederacy. Much credit is due to Mr. Rivers, the eminent historian and educator, for his share in the "account." This paper throws a flood of light upon the Confederate rolls, and lays broad and deep the foundation of the sketch which has been designed by legislative action to accompany the publication thereof, when this publication shall be ordered by the general assembly.

As a further result of my services South Carolina in the war for southern independence and constitutional liber result -such as the following.
The unveiling of the mural tablet, ty-such as the following:

Brownfield's sketch of Lieut Tion Anderson. McMaster's sketch of Elliott's brigate at Crater.

regiment. Simons' sketch of the Twen y sev enth regiment.

Mattison's sketch of Ocr & Rifles Tributes to the late Col. G. McD. Miller. V inantry; Co "G," Ninth S C V in-

A. Barron: Holmes' sketch of Palmetto Guard. Colcock's account of the battle of

ll oney Hill. Wells' paper on the causes of the

Courtenay's fragments of war his News and Courier's war papers-Confederate reunion, May, 1899

Unveiling shaft to unknown dead-October, 1899. Our dead at Point Lookout.

The following additional rolls have been received: Co A, Twentieth regiment, S C V. Co K, Seventh regiment, SC V.

Co E, Second regiment, S C V. Co A (Richland Volunteer Rifle Co) First regiment, S C V, Gregg's. Co A (Calhoun Gard Twenty Sev

enth regiment, SJN Darlington Guards, 1861. The roll of "individual records" has been augmented by the addition of

eight names. The rolls having been practically completed, I would regard my duty not fully done, if I did not repeat the recommendation, heretofore made, that they be published duly edited, and ac-60,000 in 1860. companied, agreeably to the original scheme of the general assembly, approved Dec. 20, 1893, by such a sketch as that contained in the one herewith

submitted in the "account," supplemented by a concise statement of the war record of each of the organizations from South Carolina that participated in our heroic struggle. As to the approximate cost of the publication of the rolls, I submit herewith the estimates furnished, at my re-

quest, by a reputable printing house in

With reference to the publication of he rolls, I have looked carefully ever shape would be to set in nonpariel type, and State rights, must be faken in accize of page 7 3-8 inches by 11. The count the military skill of the general width of the column is such that we officers from South Carolinain the Conthe eleven inch side-that is, the side from South Carolina or from other and then down the other. Allowing generals, six major seperals, besides a for 106 pages of introductory matter; long array; of brigadier generals, colotitle pages, indexes, e.c., aided to the nels and majors. Of other commis-rolls as per specifications which you signed, non-commissioned officers and gave me, the book will make three privates coming under this head therevolumes, about 800 pages each. I pro- is no record.

1,000 copies, about \$5,000. 2,000 copies, about \$7,000. 5,000 copies, about \$12,000.

ESTIMATE NO. 2.

Referring to the publication of the rolls, we shall be pleased to furnish the same, with the names only, without the record, and allowing about 120 pages for roll of general field staff officers and the narrative matter, bound in paper. If set in small pica type: 1,000 copies, \$1,200.

2,000 copies, \$1 600. 5,000 copies, \$2,875.

We could set in a little smaller type than the above (brevier,) it and would reduce the cost somewhat. say: 1,000 copies, \$1,100.

2,000 copies, \$1,300. 5,000 copies, \$2,350.

They could be bound in a very fair quality of cloth cases for about \$180 per 1,000 copies. You could try the edition in paper, and that would ensure get them could have them bound more substantially afterwards.

Those estimates are submitted to the pages of as valuable matter as has ever judgement of the general assembly. I gone into a report to the general assem- desire only to add that the publication some into a report to the general assem-sombly. It is full of information that scriptive part on each roll, while rehas been collected during many years specting economical conditions, would and put in condensed form now for in my view meet the requirements of the first time. Col. Thomas prelimi the proposed publication. This whole matter, however, is a question for the general assembly to determine upon its responsibility to the people of South Carolina, and there I am content to leave it.

Having fulfilled to the full measure of my ability and my opportunity the trust mommitted to me, October, 1897, by the late Governor Ellerbe, and the general assembly having shown no disposition to consummate the work as originally outlined and designed, I now submit to you the resignation of my office, with a high appreciation of the interest that your excellency has shown in my labors.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully. Jno. P. Thomas.
The 'account' covering South Carolina's rart in the Civil Was is entitled The Raising of Troops in South Carolina for State and Confederate service" and Part One deals with "The beginning of the War between the States in South Carolina." It makes interesting reading. The names of the officers of all the commands are given:

Part Two deals with the 'volunteers for Confederate service and State service to the close of the year 1861."
Part Three is entitled "Volunteering continued-conscription, reenlisting of 12 months' troops, and reorganization in the spring of 1862," The "account" concludes thus:

and myself, is an important contribu- 1862, 45,000 were computed to have entered the Confederate service from this State. This is the revelation of the rolls at

this time:

The official records in the office of the State historian of Confederate records show that South Carolina put in the armies of the Confederate States 34 regiments and four battalions of infantry -371 companies, seven regiments, one squadron and one company of cavalry-73 companies; and three regiments, two battalions and 19 unattached batteries of artillery -55

companies the tabulation of the rolls; the year ending 1899. I report the including the field and staff, regimental collection of much additional data from and battallon, giving the following Enrolled Effective 38,314 Infantry Cavalry Amiler 7,637

Hudson's sketch of the Twenty sixth 80 companies of State Moofs, or reserves with an enrollment, including field and staff, of 1941 enrolled, or 4,941 total effective which is known to be fur below the actual figures, street there were organized at least 12 regi-ments of reserves in Edition to other

the rolls in the State historian's custody and duty filed, that South Carolina furnished for Confederate service 61,608 officers and men total enrolled, or 53 965 total effective, and for State service 4,944 officers and men total ... rolled, or 4,941 total effective.

Making now the moderate estimate, and the estimate that the truth of history warrants that 5 per cent. of Confederate and 25 per per cent. Of State troops are not carried on the rolls; it further appears that South Carolina gave to the Southern Confederacy a total of 71;083 officers and men enrolled or 62,838 effective, as follows:

Enrolled. Effective. Infantry. ..46,544 40,229 Cavalry 9.520 8,839.--9.018Artillery

64,903 56,661 State troops enrolled 6,180, or effective 6,177, aggregating, as above stated, 71,083 officers and men enrolled, or 62,-

838 effective. = 25 12 The magnificent way and the -rare unanimity with which South Carolina stood by her colors and redeemed the ledge of 1860 of life and honor is best illustrated by the simple fact that the voting population of the State was but

But this does not limit the contribution of the State. Entitled to equal honor with the officers and men of the line are those self-sacrificing and skilful men who composed the engineer corps, the medical staff and the band of chaplains, as well as the quartermaster and commissary department.

Nor should we overlook the services of the signal coros; the Captains Courageous of the blockage runners, and the officers and men that South Carolina gave to the iron-clads in the harbor of Charleston and to the Confederate. States navy, the -heroism of which is matter of history.

In reviewing further the contribution the matter, and believe that the best of this State to the cause of secession count the military skill of the general would put the head of each page on federate armies, of whom, appointed of the book, and read down one page States, the records show five lieutenant

acrifice laid upon the altar of country | jured.

by South Carolina in the war she precipitated and then grandly breasted. receiving her full share of the fiery

fairfield

bolts of battle from 1861 to the end. The report of the State historian, laid before the general assembly, shows the deaths in battle or from wounds, the deaths from disease and in prison, and the wounded to be as follows:

Cavalry 1,467

But this, owing to the imperfection of some of the rolls reported, does not give the full showing. As to the 371 infantry company rolls, 26 contain no report of judied in battle or from wounds"; 43 no report of "died fromdisease"; 167 no report of "died in prison," and 45 no report of "wounded.

As to the 56 artillery company rolls 22 contain no report of 'died in battle or from wounds"; 25 no report of "died from disease"; 49 no report of "died in prison," and 27 no report of "wounded. Applying now the rule of averages to these incomplete rolls, it appears that the infantry casualties may fairly be put at 21,146; the cavalry at 1,739, and the artillery at 1.363, making a total of 24,245, classified as follows:

INFANTRY. 6,705 Died in battle or from wounds ... Died from disease. 7,513 Wounded

CAVALRY. Died in battle or from wounds Died from disease. Died in prison Wounded.

Died in battle or from wounds.

Died from disease 404 Died in prison. Wounded 1.366 To sum up: Basing the percentage of casualties upon the "total enrolled" in each arm of the service, the result

would be: Infantry, 451 per cent.;

ARTILLERY.

350

cavalry, 18 2-10 per cent, artillery, 15 4-10 per cent. Making the "total effective" in each arm of the service the basis of said percentage, the result would be: Infantry, 52 7-10. per cent.; cavalry, 20 7-10 per cent. That is, the casualties of the infantry in war were more than one-half of the total effective; of the cavalry more than one-fifth, and of the artillery more than one-sixth.

freely made, of the best blood of the commonwealth! So much, concisely presented, for the

personal sacrifice of South Carolina in the field of arms 1861-65. More cloquent than words are the figures here given-figures based upon records and the logical inferences deducible there-

The patriotism of the contribution and the pathos of the self-sacrifice make up the story of the fame of this commonwealth. And when, further, there are added to this military heritage South Carolina's contribution of statesmanship and the fidelity of her noble womanhood in the years of the war, there is exhibited a demonstration of devotion to principle in scorn of consequence, and in obedience to duty. that challenges the world's admiration.

The part enacted by South Carolina in he war between the States is her glory and her complete vindication. Part four deals exclusively with the

After fully investigating the matter

State troops."

Not a Trust.

he Spartanburg Herald has come to the conclusion that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is not a trust, but a lagitimate business enterprise. The Herald myses "It is a joint stock corporation which has bought and paid for a number of fertilizer factories. It owns the property and the stock in the company is owned by thouands of individuals all over the south. The stockholers manage the affairs, through board of directors. We have taken he trouble to look into this matter and to inquire into the rise in the price of fertilizers. ' We find that the prices of commercial fertilizers have increaed about 20 per cent. over last year, while the cost of most of the material that enters into the manufacture of fertilizers has increased much more than this in price. As a matter of fact there is less profit to the companies making fertilizers just now even at the in creased price than last year, when they were sold for 20 per cent. less. A Trust is an organization of manufacturers in which the interests of several concerns are pooled for the purpose of limiting the output of the factories with a view to controlling prices. Several concearns come together and agree that a certain number of them shall suspend operations for a stated time, and that all shall share in the profits of those which continue to operate. It is strickly an organization to limit production and to raise prices, and it cannot be justified on any ground. It is an organization in restraint of trade, and measured by the definition of a Trust, we find that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., is, in fact, the opposite of a trust. This company, with ample means, has bought up a number of struggling mills, making fertilizers. The plants have been renovated and put in good repair. Many of them have been enlarged, and,

case with Trusts, there has been an actual increase." A Preacher Murdered.

instead of having the-force of men at

work in the factories reduced, as is the

The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Church Missionary society, stationed at Piug Yin, in the province of Shan Tung. China was captured in that vicinity and murdered December 3 by members of a seditions society called "boxers," who have been serive lately destroying many villages and killing native Christhe scene of the disturbances, but the is guaranteed. soldiers - afrived too late to save Mr. Brooks.

A Deep Plange. pose to put them on thin, strong paper, so that they will not be too bulky, and bind the volumes in c'oth. In this style they would cost as follows.

So much, concisely stated, for South the sause to which she was pledged by the ordinate they will not be too bulky, and bind the volumes in c'oth. In this style they would cost as follows.

So much, concisely stated, for South the sause to while looking into a 70-foot well, lost alak district of this government have experienced earthquake shocks. Six of young man who wis with her at the tiese places have been completely de-Miss May Hudson of Walden, Ga., time-succeeded in rescuing her. Be- these places have been completely de-

FRAUD AND BRIBERY

The Goebel People Promise to Shake Social Kentucky

TO HER BOURBON CENTRE.

They Make Nine Charges in Their Contest. The Goebel Democrats Have the Legislature.

It begins to look as if there was considerable ground for the charges made by the Goebel Democrats that the Republicans of Kentucky were determined to steal the State. The legislature is now in session at Frankfort and the Goebel Democrats have submitted their notice of contest against Governor Taytest are embraced in the notice, the substance of which is as follows:

in 40 counties. n Jefferson county by troops under orders and personal command of Gov.

Bradley ... Third. Alleged unlawful issuance of mandatory injunctions by Judge Toney, in Louisville, on election day, by which election officers were compelled to sign false returns. - Fourth. Intimidation of railroad employees by chief officers of the Louis-

ville and Nashville railroad in several counties. Fifth. That the leaders of the Republican party corruptly entered into a conspiracy with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the American Book

defeating the contest. Sixth. Alleged unlawful issuance of Seventh - Alleged interference of United States marshals in the elections which was the result of a conspiracy ican leaders to intimidate the voters. to intimidate and overawe the election commissioners into giving the certificates of election to Republican candidates; that Gov. Bradley had here for like purposes, soldiers in citizens cloth-

Ninth. That the election commissioners were forced through threats of personal violence and incendiarism inspired by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to sign returns which were nct true.

In addition to the above it was charged at the Democratic caucus by Senator Harrell that he had been approached by Whallen and paid \$4,500 to remain out of the caucus. The money, he said, had been placed in a box with the Louisville Trust Company, the key to which he passed up to Senator Goebel, who was presiding over the that he had entered into the deal for the purpose of exposing Whallen, and, pils. further, that there was not money coough in the world to make him dis-

loyal to his party and his State. WHALLEN ARRAIGNED. Col Whallen was arrangned on the attempted bribery charge before Magis trate Thompson and held over to the Franklin county grand jury, his bond being fixed at \$10,000 . In the circuit court President H. V. Loving of the Louisville Trust company was before Judge Cantrill, charged with contempt for disobeying the order of the court to turn over the vault box alleged to hold the \$4,500 which it is claimed was to be paid to Harrell in the event he voted against Goebel in the contest. Loving stated that he merely desired to protect the customers of his company, and his attorney moved to quash the summons against him. This the court overruled. Thereupon a response was filed to the rule for contempt and in this it is stated that Whallen, Harrell and Charles Ryan rented the box in question and deposited something in it, the box being sealed up and covered over with white paper. The trust company officials were notified not to allow the box opened except in the presence or

by the consent of all three parties. Judge Cantrill adjudged the response insufficient and ordered the box to be produced in court. It is said that an attempt will be made to have Senator Harrell indicted in Louisville, where Whallen's attorneys claim the prosecution should have been instituted if any offense has been committed. The charge against Harrel would probably be conspiracy, or accepting a bribe. Both houses of the legislature organized at noon by electing the nominees of last night's caucus. In the house South Trimble, for speaker, received the full 58 Democratic votes and J. P. Haswell, all of the 42 Republicans. For president pro tem of the senate, Goebel was elected. The four Democratic senators who bolted the caucus

nominees Wednesday. Making Them New.

Tuesday night, voted or the caucus

The advertisement of Ortman's Steam Dye Works, of Columbia, S. C. touches a subject of interest to lots of people-because so many people have clothes that they want renewed by cleansing or dveing or both. At Ortman's Steam Dye Works, only the best tians. The government of the province | materials are used and only skilled had despacehed a force of cavalry-to workmen are employed. Satisfaction

Eight Hundred Bodies.

Tiflis, Russian Transcancasia, has been visited by a terrific earthquake. There is presented next the costly youd a few scratches, she was unin- stroyed and 800 dead bodies have already been recovered.

OUR STATE SCHOOLS.

Facts and Figures About Them Hard to Get At.

The superintendent of education, after a yery ninute study of conditions in the country, has prepared a system of registers for the teachers and trustees in the country schools. Mr. Mc-Mahan has made most strenuous efforts to simplify the keeping of the records in the schools, while at the same time having each item of interest about the his annual report, he has found that the data about the schools in the country are very hard to get, because of the meagerness of the reports from the

teachers and trustees. The county superintendents have been unable to make their reports full, because of there being no records in the county offices. Whether or not it is too much to expect that the district lor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall has been trustees make out the very elaborate served. Nine different grounds of con- reports heretofore asked of them, it is proven beyond question true that they have not made out these reports. The new record books are very simple in First. Alleged use of tissue ballots form, and require no Chinese puzzle work to keep straight. To better pre-Second. Military interference with serve the records in the schools, and the election and intimidation, of voters have them so that information can be readily found out in time, all records kept by the teachers and the trustees are to turned in to the county superintendent of education at the close of

each school year. In the trustees' record books, Mr. McMahan gives some very carefully prepared instructions, not only as to the keeping of these records, but as to the management of the school generally. These instructions are very interesting to all who are interested in the welfare of public schools, and are given here in

fuil: 1. Meefings. The board can take no action except at a regular called meet-Trust and other corporations and trusts ing. The proceedings of each meeting by which these corporations furnished; should be recorded in this book, and large sums of money for the purpose of no order for money should be issued except under the authority of a resolution properly adopted and recorded. mandatory injunctions in Knox and At its first meeting the board should Lewis counties compelling county elec- choose for its terms of two years a tion boards to certify to false returns. | chairman and a clerk. The clerk will

keep this book. 2. Warrants. Every order for money shall specify exactly the service or arbetween the marshals and the Repub- ticle therein paid for and the school that has received the benefit. The *Eighth. That before the meeting of stub must be filled out, and then the the State election commissioners Dec. | clerk of the board, the county superin-4. the Louisville and Nashville rail- tendent and the county treasurer will road through its paid agent, John H. | each have a complete record of all the Whallen, entered into a conspiracy with details of every item of expenditure for party, in the event of the Louse of the Republican leaders to bring to the each particular school in the district. State capital large bodies of deperadoes | The county superintendent will not | approve a warrant that is not thus definitely filled out.

3. Overdrafts. The clerk will transfer to the discursement page a! amounts on the stubs, and will know at all times how his account stands with the treasurer. No warrant should be issued in excess of the money to the district. If issued, it is void. -4. Report. This book properly kept

will be delivered at the end of the school year to the county superintendent as the report of board of trustees. 5. Visiting schools. The trustees should manifest an interest in the schools under their charge and acquaint themselves with the conduion and needs of each school, so as to be able to promote best the educational interests of the district. Each trustee should visit each school in his district caucus, ending his speech by declaring at least once a year, and observe the | Lindsay in the United States Senate. work and the spirit of teacher and pu-

6. Contract with teacher. No one can be elected as a teacher who has not at the time of a certificate of qualification granted by the board of education of the county or by the State board of education. Diplomas and certificates from other States have no legal effect tor Goebel, chairman of the joint cau in this State. Great hardships may result from attempting to employ a teacher who has no certificate. and is draw the salary. The plea of ignorance of the law can effect no relief. Before definitely choosing a teacher the board stayed out of the caucus. Blackburn superintendent and obtain his sanction.

board of trustees, subject to the supervision of the county board of education. There is no law requiring uniform salthe salary in every case according to skill and fidelity and regulate the sal-

ary the next year accordingly. 8. Time of choosing teacher. Before the close of a school, or as soon afterwards as possible, the teacher for the next year should be elected, with salary and number of months definitely agreed upon, so that the teacher may snow the prospect of work for the coming year and may plan for it. The children, moreover, have an interest in knowing if their old teacher is to come restored the wearing of wigs by judges back, and the parents have a right to and sitting on the woolsacks. It might school.

The trustees should avoid the frequent changing of teachers, a practice are lots of other useless things it which is destructive to the progress of | might have done. Justice, not habilithe pupils and to the profession of ments, will make a court respected .teachers. Refusing to maintain an unnecessary number of schools, economizing in all purchases, and seeking the aid, when possible, of an extra tax or a neighborhood contribution, the at Raleigh, N. C., Friday, Aquila J. trustees should put forth every effort to find means to pay a living yearly put on trial for counterfeiting. Marsalary and employ a competent teacher, with the encouraging understanding and up to this time has borne a good that the position is assured for suc- reputation. His arrest and trial have ceeding years "during good behavior" and constant evidences of unflagging pal witnesses against him are two earnestness and effort toward further improvement.

9. Patrons. The trustees (subject of former school houses, the employ- the spurious coin. ment of teachers, etc. Patrons have no voice except as the trustees may see fit o consult them. At the same time and cooperation of patrons are indis- very moderate. "Ten years from now;" pensable to the prosperity of the says the State, "the south will control wise and firm administration without trols cotton production.

favor or fear, with an eye only to the public good. It is often a mistake to try too hard to please everybody. John J. McMahan,

State Suporintendent of Education.

A White Republican Will Run Against the Democrat.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

A dispatch from Charleston to the Columbia State says "the contest for Congress from the First District promises to be bitterly fought, both in the Democratic party and at the genschool carefully kept. In making out eral election. It is generally thought that Col. William Elliott and Maj. Joseph W. Barnwell will compete alone for the honor of the Democratic | sons that led us to inquire if the applinomination. It is possible, of course, for a Richmond to enter the field, but this seems doubtful at present, and it looks as if the candidates now before the public will have the fight all to themselves. The forces have already begun to line up for the fray, but the primary is a long time off and there will be many changes between this day and next August. Both candidates have their admirers and supporters at work, who are going about ar using interest in behalf of their favorite and endeavoring to count the noses. It is appreciated that organization is the main spring, and both sides are endeavoring to put their forces in

> The Republicans promise to make a hard fight this year, and it consequently behooves the Democratic voters to settle their differences within the party and with as little friction as possible, that a common and solid front may be presented to the enemy. The Republicans will start their campaign early this year. The party realizes that it has not got the voters to put their candidate in office and their only hope lies in making the race, as a matter of form, and then appealing to a probable Republican house for the seating of its caudidate on the grounds of the alleged unconstitutional election laws of South Carolina. The Republican convention will be held in April or May. Chair man Green of Beaufort will soon issue his call for the election of the delegates to the convention, which will probably meet in Charleston.

> Col. T. Barker Jones stated today that he was a candidate and that his name would be presented to the convention. He seemed certain of securing the nomination, and said that he had already assurances from the national congressional committee that if he would be seated over the Democrat. A prominent Republican was seen and he said that the parcy intended to nominate a strong white man, who would command the support of Democratic voters as well as Republicans. He thought Col. Jones a very light weight and said that that gentleman will hardly get the nomination. George Washinton Murray, who Las monopolized the Republican party nomination for years, will probably be dropped this year and a strong white man nominated for the place, as stated

Blackburn is Chosen. The Democartic members of the Kentucky Legislature in caucus on Wednesday night at Frankfort, Ky., named former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn as the successor of Senator Wm. Notwithstanding Blackburn's nomination was a foregone conclusion and his election morally certain, the proceedings of the caucus were enacted in the presence of a galaxy of Kentucky beauty and a dense throng of Blackburn admirers. The caucus convened at 8 o'clock and was called to order by Senacus. There was a wild demonstration in the galleries when Goebel came into the hall before calling the caucus to consequently legally incapacitated to order, the cheering continuing several minutes. Senators Alexander and Hays, Democrats, and McConnell, Populist, should communicate with the county was placed in nomination by Senator Goebel, who said that the longest and 7. Salary. This is a matter of con- bitterest fight ever fought for senator tract between the teacher and the in this State, which began four years ago (when Deboe defeated Blackburn) was about to reach its just termination. The State capitol rang with cheers as aries to grade of certificate. The board he placed Blackburn in nomination. in its discretion should endeavor to fix | Senator Thomas asked that the roll be called so that every Democratic memindividual merit and the work of the ber might have an opportunity to go on school. Especially should the board record for Blackburn. Senators Alexobserve the evidences of the teacher's ander and Hays failed to respond to their names, otherwise the vote was unanimous. Goebel was applauded when he voted for Blackburu.

The Whole Truth. While the convention of judges was prescribing rules and regulations for court attire, why did it not go further? It might just as well have insisted on patent leather shoes, four-in-hand neckties and kid gloves. It could have know at the earliest possible time what | insist on lawyers parting their hair in s the outlook for the next year's the middle, though such a rule could could not affect some members of the bar, particularly in Richland. There Columbia Record.

A Sensation in Raleigh. In the United States District Court Marshall, of Wilmington, N. C., was shall is an attorney, well connected caused a great sensation. The princi-Greeks, Nicholas Politz and Theodore Darkley, one of them already serving six year's sentence in the penitentiary only to the county and State board) and the other under indictment for have entire control of the public counterfeiting. They claim that Mar- him. The result was the drewning of schools of their district, location and shall acted as their adviser, ordered both. ouilding of new school houses, the sale | material and outfit for them in making

So It Will Be.

"The Columbia State thinks the estithe trustees should never lose sight of mates for the future of cotton manuthe fact that the confident approval facturing by Mr. D. A. Tompkins are school, and are to be obtained by a cotton manufacturing as it now conYOUNG CIGARETTE SMOKERS

Would Do Well to Read and Heed the Following.

In answer to his inquiry as to why cigarette smoking applicants for bonds from trust companies are rejected, President Henry S. Hartzog, of Clemson College, has received the following, of deep interest to all young cigarette fiends, from one of the nation's leading trust companies: To President Hartzog, Clemson Col-

lege, S. C.: Dear Sir:-Your esteemed letter is received, inclosing our special and confidential circular concerning Mr. --and I note your inquiry as to the reaways affix this question when the appli

cant was a cigarette smoker. We alcant is under twenty-one years of age. I do not know that all the guarantee companies ask for this information, but this branch of our company has been led to do so, because the writer in ten years' experience finds that this company in the conduct of its business throughout the Southern States has not paid a claim under a defaulter, who was less than twenty-one years old, whow as not a cigarette smoker. "If all the defaulter; under twenty-

one years are cigarette smokers it is only reasonable that we should inquire as to the nabit of applicants in this re-

"If a young man 19 or 20 years old should apply to us for bond the mere smoking of cigarettes alone would not disqualify him of our indorsement, but f there was any other adverse information obtained the company's objection to cigarette smoking would be accentuated, and while neither of these objections alone would cause the company to decline the bond, both together would unquestionably do so.

It is our habit at this branch to reuire a written promise from a minor who is addicted to the habit of cirgarette smoking to entirely abstain from their use as long as he serves under our bond or until he has reached his ma-

"It is not uncommon in these days for a business man to decline to give employment to a young person who is addicted to the eigarette habit. "Yours truly,

Cut this out, boys, and paste it in our hat, where you can refer to it handily. If you want to succeed you

must let cigarettes alone. Objects to His Color. The New York Herald says there is German East Africa company publishes representatives being Republican, that likely to be trouble in the Brooklyn school board over the election of a Negro man as a teacher in one of the schools. The Herald says: "An effort will be made to have the appointment'revoked. Threats on the part of the corps of white teachers in the school to resign in a body if the appointment is not recalled complicate the situation. William L Buckley, Ph. D., is the man to whom these objections are made. At the meeting of the school board November 13, Samuel B Scottron, chairman of the local committee of No. Bundersrath. 114 school, asked for his appointment as teacher, but said nothing about his the Dutch and Lussian Red Cross de-color. Scottron is himself a Negro tachments for the Transvaal on board. man, and the only representative of his race on the board. There are only a few Negro children in the school, and of war. The Kanzler belongs to the they have never been collected into a same company as the Bundersrath and separate class. The local committee General. of this school consists of Scottron, Dr. J K Powell and Edward M Bassett.

Dr. Powell, it appears, had been previously seen by Scottron with reference to the appointment, and made no objection. There is no doubt as to the qualifications of Buckley. His color is the only objection found to him. The other teachers declare that they will not teach alongside a Negro teacher. Scottron says Buckley is not a stranger in educational circles, as nine months ago he was an applicant for the position of teacher of languages in the Eastern District High School. He was formerly vice president of the Classin University in South Carolina, and a teacher of languages,' continued Scottron. 'He came to Brooklyn more than a year ago in the interest of the university, and was so favorably impressed that he decided to remain. In September he passed an examination under Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, for the position of assistant principal. "There was a vacancy in No. 114 school a little later, and I thought Buckley would be a good man to fill it. I sent him to Messrs. Bassett and Powell, who consented to his appointment. Later Bassett withdrew his consent on the ground that he had thought it was a class of Negro children he was to teach, and not white children. Bassett excitedly informed me that he had heard from the teachers of the school, who declared that if Buckley was placed in the school they would resign. On learning of this Scottron said he called a meeting in the school, at which Powell gave his conseat to the appointment, but Bassett refused to give his." Buckley is well known in Orangeburg, hav-

Claffin Universty for many years. Moody's Biography.

ing been a student and a teacher in

The family of the late D. L. Moody announce that, in accordance with his expressed desire, his elderson, William Revell Moody, will write the biography of the evangelist. And it is requested that friends having correspondence or other matters of interest communicate with Mr. Moody at East Northueld,

Brothers Drowned.

New Year's day near Dunwille, Essex county, Va., John and Charles Wheely, 17 and 15 year old sons of a leading farmer, went skating on Robinson mill pond. One of the youths broke through and his brother tried to rescue

Slew His Father.

GERMANY AROUSED

She Will Demand Exact and Full Reparation From England

FOR SEIZING HER SHIPS.

She Regards the Seizures as High Handed Proceedings and Demands Redress for the

Same.

The German Imperial mail steamer General, has been detained at Aden and occupied by British troops, with the object of searching her cargo which is to be discharged. The General is owned by the German East African line, the owners of the Bundesrath; previously captured by the British cruiser Magicienne off Delagoa Bay.

A dispatch from Berlin says the seizure of the above and other German steamers by the English has considerably aggrevated the situation there, and the indignation against England is intensified. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve cor-rect official relations, but England will do well to hasten to make the amende honorable to Germany.

On absolutely reliable authority the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now horoughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels not one of which, he has been assured, has been guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the seizures as high handed proceedings, which England would not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is. His majesty is said to be particularly incensed because information has reached him showing that the seizures were not due to the blundering of British naval officers, but to strict orders from headquarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has therefore instructed Count von Baelow, the foreign secretary, to demand exact and full reparation for the outrage done to the German flag. No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London, and according to advice here, none is to be expected for several days longer.

A dispatch from Hamburg says that although the mauifests of the German steamers General show there was no war material on board, she wes comnelled to discharge her cargo. a statement in the Hamburger Nachrichtem saying that immediately on the declaration of war the company voluntarily refused to forward to South Africa two consignments of arms already on board their vessels, simply to avoid trouble and delay in connection with the other portions of the cargoes. A copy of the manifest of the Bumdesrah has been published showing that her cargo did not contain contraband. The owners declare that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that saddles and other war material have been found amid the cargo of the

The German steamer Kanzler, with the Dutch and Lussian Red Cross dedischarged a quantity of her cargo at Naples Thursday as it was contraband

INSURANCE FIGURES.

Nearly Two Million Dellars the Amount of Gross Premiums.

During the past year the insurance companies of all kinds doing business in this State have done an enormous business, to judge from the summarized statement made up by the comptroller general Wednesday for his annual report. The statement shows that the increase has been close to one mill on loHars as compared with last year. The statement last year shows that

State by accident, life and fire insurance companies for the three quarters ending Sept. 28, 1898, amounted to \$912,261.25, and the one-half of one percent. tax thereon was \$3,561.24. This year's statement covers a full year and shows that the gross premiums amounted to \$1,948. 824 39-nearly two millions of dollars-and the one-

the gross premiums collected in this

half of one per cent. thereon to be \$9,743.63. The statement by quarters is as follows:

Fourth quarter 1898..... .\$ 500.144 05 529 710 54 First quarter 1890 Second quarter 1899..... 465.036 11 Third quarter 1899 453,933 69 Totals\$1,948 824 39

The taxes given above are paid direct to the State treasurer under the new act and are exclusive of all the regular State, county and school taxes collected in the several counties by the various county treasurers.

The showing is a handsome one and indicates that the insurance business in South Carolina has been most profit-

able to the agents. No statement is

yet available showing the losses of the

companies for the corresponding period.—Columbia State. Our Army in the East-

With the transport Grant, which left San Francisco on the 21st ult., with the Forty eighth volunteer infantry (colored) Gen. Ocis will have command of an effective force of about 65.000 men. The army now in the Philippines aggregates 62,500. of which 31,000 are regular troops and 31,500 are volunteers. With the arrival of the Grant the entire volunteers serength of 34,000 men will be in the Philippines.

Warm Young Negroes.

Julius Robinson, colored, was hanged Wednesday at Dinwiddie court-house, Va., for murdering William Jolly, a A special dispatch from Lourens, S. merchant and prominent citizen, in No-L. to the Columbia State says: "Coot | vember last. He was taken from Pet-Robertson, a colored youth, was lodged | ersburg to the scene of the hanging on ... in jail Thursday for shooting and killing a train and was the coolest man in the his father. Henry Robertson, out at crowd. He made a speech on the gal-Mr. J. J. Jack's, the night before. lows, warning young colored men "Coot" claims self-defense, as his father against drinking whiskey and carrying was attacking him with an open knife." pistols.